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NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1860. VOL. 3, NO. 25.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT,

TO ALL WANTING FARMS,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IN A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY CLIMATE 25 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, NEW JERSEY.

An old estate consisting of several thousand of acres of *productive soil* has been divided into Farms of various sizes to *suit the* purchaser. A population of some *Fifteen Hundred*, from various parts of the middle States and New England have settled there the past year, improved their places, *and raised excellent crops*. The price of the land is at the low sum of from $15 to $20 per acre, the soil of the best quality for the production of *Wheat, Clover, Corn, Peaches, Grapes and Vegetables*. IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from frosts—the destructive enemy of the farmer. Crops of grain, grass and fruit are now growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid improvement of the land,, which is only sold for *actual improvement*. The result has been, that within the past year, some *three hundred houses* have been erected, two mills, one steam, four stores, some forty vinyards and peach orchards, planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET,

as the reader may perceive from its location, is the BEST IN THE UNION,

Products bringing double the price than in locations away from the city, and more than double the price in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here, the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and Middle *country where every improvement of comfort and civilization is at hand.*—He can buy every article he wants at the cheapest price, and sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed,) he has schools for his children, *divine service*, and will enjoy an open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly unknown. The result of the change upon those from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health.

In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of $10 to $15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place; good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and improvements can be made cheaper.

The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will sell land under cultivation, such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doubt, meet persons from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements and can judge the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should come prepared to stay a day or two and be ready to purchase, as locations cannot be held on refusal.

There are two daily trains to Philadelphia, and to all settlers who improve, THE RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES A FREE TICKET FOR SIX MONTHS AND A HALF-PRICE TICKET FOR THREE YEARS.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally arisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The Shoe business could be carried on in this place and market to good advantage, also cotton business, and manufactories of agricultural implements or Foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has ibeen so rapid as to insure a constant and permanee ncrease of business Town lots of a good size, we do not sell small ones, as it would affect the improvement of theplace can be had at from $100 and upwards.

The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly literary and agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable—warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Route to the land: leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia for Hammonton by Railroad, 7 ½ A. M., or 4½ P. M. Fare 90 cents. When there inquire for Mr. Byrnes. Boarding conveniences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land in his carriage, free of expense. Letters and applications can be addressed to Landis & Byrnes, Hammonton P. O., Atlantic Co., New Jersey, or S. B. Coughlin, 202 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia. Maps and information cheerfully furnished.

Aug. 19, 1859–6m.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

ORNAMENTAL.

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrnment	10 00

Board $ 1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—Second Quarter of summer session commences August 4, 1859.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

TIMELY NOTICE.

Terms as Published!

MY BOOKS will be ready for settlement on, or before the 1st of January, next. All interested will please take notice and square their accounts by CASH or NOTE. I am in debt for many of the goods sold. The debts must be paid, and though thankful to those who have allowed me to make a percentage off them, they will please prepare in time to help foot the city accounts of

WM. HARTLEY.

Dec. 16, 1859.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Written for the Morning Pennsylvanian.

ODE,

TO WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

ON HIS RETURN FROM EUROPE.

Sic te Diva potens Cypri,
Sic fratres Helenæ, lucida sidera,
Ventorumque regat pater,
Obstrictis aliis, præter Iapyga,
Navis, quæ tibi creditum
Debes Vergilium, finibus Atticis
Reddas incolumem, precor;
Et serves animæ dimidium meæ.

HORACE, BOOK I, ODE 3.

Blest be the ship that bore you safe to shore,
Long fated with the winds and waves to wrestle,
As that of old, which Virgil proudly bore,
(My motto's not, you must yourself confess, ill;)
You never have been so much missed before,
They want you now upon another vessel—
The ship of State is drifting fast to leeward,
And needs thy master hand, oh matchless Seward!

I cannot tell, indeed, but we shall go
To Davy Jones with Such a Palinurus,
There's been of late a "dreifle" heavy blow,
From blustering Auster and destructive Eurus:
And able seamanship alone, I know,
'Gainst ever threatening peril, can secure us;
And sure am I we should have soon been undone,
Had you not happily come back from London.

But I forget—you came direct from France,
You've been a guest at Compeigne of the Emperor;
Methinks I see you, lightest in the dance,
Like youthful innocence, (*o si sic semper!*) or
Ogling with looks of tenderness askance,
The fair Eugenie, in the sweetest temper, or
Apart with Louis, with a cool effrontery,
Plotting the speedy downfall of your country.

You've made a pilgrimage, another "Childe,"
To Greece, where stood the ancient Athenæum;
And roamed through "antres vast and deserts" wild,
And heard in minsters dim the loud *Te Deum;*
In galleries strolled—ins of the Colliseum:—
And seen the ro— an admiring nation
To see the ruins of your reputation.

Enough—you're wanted in this country now,
For since you have lingered by the fane of Isis,
They've gone and made, O such a precious row
In Congress over the "Impending Crisis,"
By Hinton Helper, not by Dr. Howe—
Of which but fifty cents the present price is:
They print it cheap to make it more accessible,
The text-book of your "Conflict Irrepressible."

They've hung John Brown, the martyr and the saint,
To whom New England sings extravaganzas—
The devil himself would Wendell Phillips paint
Sky blue, and Lowell write him tuneful stanzas;
But spite of Black Republican complaint,
You'll hear no more of "bleeding Kansas;"
Virginia stopped that terrible phlebotomy,
Last month, you know, in hanging Ossawattomie.

"O bloodiest picture in the book of Time!"
Perhaps you'll say: 'Twas a stern sentence, very,
But old Brown's rifle slew (confound the rhyme,)
Some worthy citizens at "Harper's Ferry."
Think of the tool and victim of your crime,
And o'er his righteous fate at home make merry,
Or quickly seek North Elba, where they've laid him,
And there confess how vilely you have betrayed him.

We've heard about your knowledge of his scheme,
And how you said they never should have told you,
But kept the guilty secret:—did you deem
The Black Republicans had only "sold" you?
Oh no, you know 'twas not a hideous dream,
No doubt, no conscience twinges, e'er controlled you—
For this and other true and pleasing stories,
Vide the brilliant speech of Mr. Voorhees.

'Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,'
Well may thy sons in happy groups assemble,
To welcome to his long-lost home again,
The man whose voice makes listening Senates tremble,
As fashionable people thrill with pain
At *Lady Macbeth* read by Fanny Kemble,
And who atones at once for all his knavery,
By eloquently pitching into Slavery.

There is a prison in that pleasant town,
That should have offered you its hospitalities,
On landscapes peaceful its grim walls look down,
Quite near the Central Railway and Canal it is;
There you might write the life of Captain Brown,
The quietest of undisturbed localities—
And there I trust that you may yet be resident,
Until the "colored gem'men" make you President!

☞On a person asking another if he believed in the appearance of spirits, he replied:—

"No, but I believe in their disappearance, for I have missed a bottle of gin since last night."

☞"There's a brandy smash," as the wag said, when a drunken man fell through a pane of glass.

☞"I know," said Tipsy, "water is a fine thing, but its so dreadful thin."

[From the Boston Courier.]

Christianity and Patriotism.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. FULLER OF BALTIMORE.

[The Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, having expressed his approbation of the speech of Mr. Everett, that gentleman, in reply, requested some information from Dr. F., as to the general effect on the condition of the slaves, of the agitation of the subject of slavery, as it has been carried on for some years past. The subjoined answer to this enquiry addressed to Mr. E., was sent by Dr. Fuller through a common friend, by whom we have been permitted to publish it:]

To the Hon. Edward Everett:

My Dear Sir—Perhaps too much importance has been attached to that insane outbreak of fanaticism at Harper's Ferry: but the sympathy with such a deed off violence and blood, which has been manifested at the North—can any patriot, any good man, observe this without amazement and alarm? I know the friends of our common country are mistaken, when they complain that the grand Union demonstrations in Boston and other cities, have not been duly appreciated here and elsewhere. They have gladdened all true American hearts; they have brought tears to many eyes; and caused multitudes to say, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Still, while members are elected to Congress, who openly avow their hostility to the South, it is idle to expect too much confidence in any assurances of fraternal affection proclaimed in popular assemblies, no matter with what sincerity and enthusiasm. I read your noble address with delight. I looked at that touching picture, "The last days of Webster," and exclaimed, "O, for one note of that clarion voice now!" But the South could not wish to hear what the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives say. Would they avow these patriotic sentiments? Could they speak as you did, without forfeiting their places?

Here, in this city, and over this land North and South, I fear we are feeling—and will experience still more mournfully—the wisdom of this prophetic warning, once uttered by Mr. Burke: "When bad men combine, good men must associate, else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

The question you propose, I can answer confidently; for, in leaving the bar and entering the ministry, I had intended to devote myself entirely to the instruction of the slaves in South Carolina. For some time I confined myself to that mission, and I found everywhere among masters a prompt and active co-operation.—True, there were laws forbidding the negroes to assemble without a certain number of white persons; but I violated that law most industriously; meeting thousands from different plantations and preaching to them. This would not be allowed now. Another statute, forbidding any to teach the negroes to read, was treated with as little regard. In almost every family servants learned to read—some of them in my own household, not only reading, but writing a much better hand than their master. Indeed such was the general prejudice against this later enactment, that, in an address on the religious instruction of slaves, prepared at the request of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, I strongly urged its repeal. Just about that time an attempt was made to abuse the mail by circulating incendiary works, and I was thus compelled to withdraw that portion of the address—the president of the society, Gov. Seabrook, a most benevolent gentleman, producing these pamphlets and insisting that the law was necessary for the protection of the slaves themselves.

In June, 1845, there assembled in Charleston a body of men, representing almost all the wisdom and wealth of South Carolina. There were present, also, delegates from Georgia, and I believe, from other States. It was a meeting of the association for the improvement, moral and religious, of the slave population. The venerable Judge Huger presided. Having been appointed to address that large and noble audience, I did not hesitate to speak my whole mind; appealing to masters to imitate the Aptonines and other magnanimous Roman Emperors to become the guardians of their slaves, to be laws enacted protecting them in their relations as husbands and wives and parents; to recognize the rights which the Gospel asserts for servants as well as masters. In a word, I pressed upon them the solemn obligations which its power over these human beings imposed on them—obligations only the more sacred, because their power was so irresponsible.

That august assembly not only honored me with their attention, but expressed their approval, the presiding officer concurring most emphatically in the views submitted.

I need scarcely tell you that no such address would be regarded as wise or prudent at this time. It is not that masters are less engaged in seeking to promote the moral and religious well-being of their servants; but measures which once could have been adopted most beneficially would now only expose master and servant to the baneful influence of fanatical intermeddling.

If anything is certain, it is, that the Gospel does not recognize hatred, abuse, violence and blood as the means by which good is to be done. The Gospel is a system of love. It assails no established social relations, but it infuses love into the hearts of those who are bound together and thus unites them in affection. If the Gospel is to emancipate slaves, it will be, not by insurrection and massacre, but by a love which will melt of their bonds. Let the spirit of the New Testament triumph, and all wrath and anger and bitterness will cease. The South and the North will harmoniously consult as to the best interests of the Africans now in our midst; and masters will seek to promote the best welfare of those who have been committed to their care.

I think I speak accurately when I say, that hitherto every sacrifice for the emancipation of slaves has been made by Southern men; and many hundred thousand of dollars have been expended in such liberations. The North has wasted large sums for abolition books and lectures; for addresses calculated to inflame the imagination of women and children, and to mislead multitudes of men—most excellent and pious—but utterly ignorant as to the condition of things at the South. We now find, indeed, that money has been contributed even for the purchase of deadly weapons to be employed against the South, and to enlist the most ferocious passions in secret crusades, compared with which an open invasion by foreign enemies would be a blessing. I believe, however, that not one cent has yet been given to set on foot—or even to encourage when proposed—any plausible enterprise for the benefit of the slave.

In the providence of God some of these people have been placed under my care. My responsibilities have pressed heavily upon me; nor have I failed to seek from God, and from the wisdom of the wisest men, a knowledge of my duty to them. I am no politician, seeking to make capital out of this dangerous subject. I am a Christian, seeking to obey God in all things. And willing to make great sacrifices, to reduce myself and family to comparative [illegible] could improve their condition, I have twice made overtures to men of influence and wealth at the North—once publicly, in a correspondence with Dr. Wayland, and once more privately—and I have, in all sincerity, invited one, or two, or fifty, to manifest a willingness to part with even a pittance of their wealth, and then to show me what could be done to promote the happiness and welfare of these slaves. But not a single response have I ever heard whispered. While writing the first of these propositions there was under my roof in Carolina a violent abolitionist from New England, a man of great wealth. I read the letter to him before it was sent, and he expressed his astonishment at my venturing on such a step, but neither he nor any other man has intimated a willingness to part with money, that the negro might be rescued from what they profess to regard as a deplorable abyss of misery.

Yet the South is denounced for not at once immolating four thousand millions of property guaranteed to them by the constitution; for not at once abandoning to weeds and brambles millions of fertile acres; for not breaking up their entire social system, and either driving their servants from their comfortable homes, to become vagabonds in other States, which will again drive them out of their borders—or else harboring in their midst hordes of discontented, indolent vagrants utterly unfit for freedom, who would certainly be exterminated, unless in mercy they were again reduced to servitude. Because they will not do all this; will not inflict this suicidal wrong upon themselves, and try this fatal experiment upon the servants they love—because they will not thus ruin their families, and desolate their hearths and homes, and all this in violation of their best convictions of duty, they are to be the objects of incessant calumny, to be pillaged and murdered in cold blood by their own fellow-citizens, who are heroes and martyrs for doing this butchery.

I do now believe that the guardianship of a kind master is, at this time, a great blessing to the African. If imancipation is ever to take place, it will be gradually, and under the mild, but resistless influence of the Gospel. Whether slavery be an evil or not, we at the South did not bring these Africans here—we protested against their introduction. The true friend of the African is at the South, and thousands of hearts there are seeking to know what can be done for this race. There must be some limits to human responsibility, and a man in New England has no more right to interfere with the institutions of Virginia, than he has to interfere with those of England or France. All such interference will be repelled by the master, but it will prove injurious to the slave. Dr. Channing was regarded as a leading abolitionist in his day; but could that noble man now rise up, he would stand aghast at the madness which is rife everywhere on this subject. "One great principle, which we should lay down as immovably true, is, that if a good work cannot be carried on by the calm, self-controlled, benevolent spirit of Christianity, then the time for doing it has not come." Such was his language, when opposing slavery. Were he now living, the delirious spirit of the day would denounce him, as it denounced Mr. Webster, and now denounces you and every true patriot. Nay, even Mr. Beecher is abused as not truculent enough.

Jesus saw slavery all around him. Did he seek to employ force? He said, "All power in heaven and earth is given unto me, therefore, *go teach, go preach the Gospel.*"

No language can express my love for this Union. Others speak of the blessings it confers; I regard the Union itself as the greatest blessing; and other advantages chiefly to be prized because they corroborate and perpetuate the Union. Hitherto I have smiled at all croaking about disunion; now I feel that the Union is in imminent danger. The tocsin of rebellion is heard from many quarters. It is written in the book of Genesis, that when Rebecca, in danger of expiring, cried to God to know the cause of the strange pangs by which her frame was convulsed, the angel replied "Thou carriest two hostile nations in thy bosom." Unless Heaven interposes, this land must be rent and torn by two nations burning with the fiercest hostility, and engaged in a fratricidal and most horrible warfare. I rejoice that there are yet spared to us some men of the old revolutionary stamp; men with hearts like yours to love the Union; with eloquence like yours, to sound the alarm ere it is too late, and to rally to the cause of the Union all who are worthy to be citizens of this great and glorious Republic. With great esteem, my dear Sir,

I am sincerely yours,

RD. FULLER.

Baltimore, Dec. 19, 1859.

Border Adventures.

Extraordinary strength and activity, with the most daring courage, and a thorough knowledge of life in the woods, won for Joshua Fleehart, a high reputation among the first settlers of Western Virginia and Ohio. When the Ohio company founded its settlement at Marietta, in April, 1778, Fleehart was employed as a scout and a hunter. In this service he had no superior north of the Ohio. At periods of the greatest danger, when the Indians were known to be much incensed against the whites, he would start from the settlement with no companion but his dog, and ranging within about twenty miles of an Indian town, would build his cabin and trap and hunt during nearly the whole season. On one occasion this reckless contempt of danger almost cost the hunter's life. Having become tired of the sameness of garrison life, and panting for that freedom among the woods and hills to which he had always been accustomed, late in the fall of 1795 he took his canoe, rifle, traps, and blanket, with no one to accompany him, leaving even his faithful dog in the garrison with his family—for he was going into a dangerous neighborhood, and he was fearful lest his bark might betray him. With daring and intrepidity he pushed his canoe up the Scioto river a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, into the Indian country, amidst their best hunting grounds for the bear and the beaver, where no white man dared to venture. These two were the main objects of his pursuit, as the hills of Brush creek were said to abound in bear, and the small streams that fell into the Scioto were well suited to the haunts of the beaver. The spot chosen for his winter residence was within twenty-five or thirty miles of the Indian town of Chilicothe, but as they seldom go far to hunt in the winter, he had little to fear from interruption. For ten or twelve weeks he trapped and hunted in this solitary region unmolested. His success had equalled his most sanguine expectations, and the winter passed away so quietly, and pleasantly, that he was hardly aware of its progress.

About the middle of February, he began to make up the peltry he had captured into packages, and to load his canoe with the proceeds of his winter's hunt, which for safety had been secreted in the willows, a few miles below the little bark hut in which he had lived. The day before that which he had fixed for his departure, as he was returning to his camp just at evening, Fleehart's acute ear caught the report of a rifle in the direction of the Indian towns, but at so remote a distance that none but a backwoodsman could have distinguished the sound. This hastened his preparations for decamping. Nevertheless he slept quietly, but rose the following morning before the dawn; cooked and ate his last meal in the little hut to which he had become quite attached. The sun had just risen, and he was sitting on the trunk of a fallen tree, examining the priming and lock of his gun; casually casting a look up the river bank, he saw an Indian slowly approaching with his eyes intently fixed on the ground, carefully inspecting the track of his moccasins left in the soft earth as he returned to his hut the evening before. He instantly cocked his gun, stepped behind a tree, and waited till the Indian came within a sure range of his shot. He then fired and the Indian fell. Rushing from the cover on his prostrate foe, he was about to apply the scalping knife; but seeing the shining silver brooches and broad bands on his arms, he fell to cutting them loose, and tucking them into the bosom of his hunting shirt.—While busily occupied in securing the spoils, the sharp crack of a rifle and the passage of a ball through the bullet pouch at his side, caused him to look up, when he saw three Indians within a hundred yards of him. They being too numerous for him to encounter, he seized his rifle and took to flight. The other two as he ran fired at him without effect. The chase was continued for several miles by two of the Indians, who were the swiftest runners. He often stopped and "treed," hoping to get a shot and kill or disable one of them, and then overcome the other at his leisure. His pursuers also "treed," and by flanking to the right and left forced him to uncover or stand the chance of a shot.

He finally concluded to leave the level grounds, on which the contest had thus far been held, and take to the high hills which lie back of the bottoms. His strong muscular limbs here gave him the advantage, as he could ascend the steep hill sides more rapidly than his pursuers. The Indians seeing they could not overtake him, as a last affort stopped and fired; one of the balls cut away the handle of his hunting knife, jerking it so violently against his side that for a moment he thought he was wounded. He immediately returned the fire, and with a yell of vexation they gave up the chase. Fleehart made a circuit among the hills and just at dark came on to the river, near where the canoe lay hid. Springing on board, he paddled down stream. Being greatly fatigued with the effort of the day, he lay down in the canoe, and when he awoke in the morning the boat was just entering the Ohio river. Crossing over to the southern shore, he, in a few days, pushed his canoe up to Farmer's Castle, without further adventure, where he showed the rich packages of peltry, as the proceeds of his winter's hunt, and displayed the brilliant silver ornaments as trophies of his victory, to the envy and admiration of his less venturous companions.

Good advice from a slave.

A slave named Green was hung in St. Joseph, Mo., on the 2d inst., for the murder of his master, F. M. Wright. He was a fellow prisoner with the notorious Doy, and the day before the execution he made a confession of his crime. He said his master treated him kindly, and never spoke a cross word to him, and the only reason he could give for shooting his master was, that he was told to do so by white people. He also said:—"If I had not listened to the advice of bad white men I would not now be confined in this jail. I would like to say a word to my black friends, and it is this—I had a good home, but listening to the advice of bad men I am now in this jail; and I would advise all who have good masters and mistresses, and even those who may have bad ones, never to listen to any advice men may give them, advising them to run off, or to do injury to the property of their masters or mistress. I took the advice of bad persons, and I am to suffer death for listening to them.

THE following amusing anecdote is told of John Jacob Astor, in the double character of a patron of litearture and parsimonious moneyholder, which appears to be exceedingly characteristic: Among the subscribers to Audubon's magnificent work on ornithology, the subscription price of which was $1,000 a copy, appeared the name of John Jacob Astor.—During the progress of the work, the prosecution of which was exceedingly expensive, M. Audubon of course called upon several of his subscribers for payments. It so happened that Mr. Astor (probably that he might not be troubled about small matters) was not applied to before the delivery of all the letter-press and plates. Then, however, Audubon asked for his thousand dollars; but he was put off with one excuse or another. "Ah, Mr. Audubon," would the owner of millions observe, "you come at a bad time; money is very scarce; I have nothing in bank; I have invested all my funds." At length, the sixth time, Audubon called upon Astor for his thousand dollars. As he was ushered into his presence he found William B. Astor, the son, conversing with the father. No sooner did the rich man see the man of art, than he begun, "Ah, Mr. Audubon, so you have come again after your money. Hard times, Mr. Audubon, money very scarce." But just then catching an enquring look from his son, he changed his tone: "However, Mr. Audubon, I suppose we must contrive to let you have some of your money, if possible. William," he added, calling to his son, who had walked into an adjoining parlor, "have we any money at all in the bank?" "Yes, father," replied the son, supposing he was asked an earnest question pertinent to what they had been talking about when the ornithologist came in, "we have $22,000 in the Bank of New York, $70,000 in the City Bank, $90,000 in the Merchants', $98,400 in the Mechanics', $83,000——." "That'll do, that'll do," exclaimed John Jacob, interrupting him. "It seems that William can give you a check for your money."—*Commercial Bulletin.*

☞A witty auctioneer was trying to sell an old hand organ. To that end he was grinding out the music, and the crowd in sport began to throw out pennies, when a dandy standing by said: "Sir, you ought to have a monkey."

"My good fellow" said the auctioneer, "so I have; step right up here."

The dandy vanished.

☞A man who won't take a paper because he cant borrow one, has invented a machine with which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

☞A couple of wild girls have been arrested in C—— for indulging in the amusement of breaking their neighbor's windows. They no doubt thought with Pope—'Tis woman's part to ease man of his *panes.*"

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Jan. 20, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor.

THE FAILURE TO ORGANIZE.

Some of the more reckless and shameless of the Black and Brown Republican press, are trying to shift the responsibility for the nonorganization of the Lower House of Congress, upon the shoulders of the Democracy. The *N. Y. Tribune* gives a quiet, but (we presume) unintentional rebuke to these small fry Republican editors. It says the persons who are responsible for the failure to elect a Speaker, are gentlemen *elected by Republican votes*, thus exonerating Democratic members from blame. Mr. Hatton, of Tenessee, an American member, who, from the beginning of the contest, has persistently refused to vote for a Democrat, addressed the House, a few days ago, and "showed that the Democrats, *aided by the whole Southern Opposition*, could not elect a Speaker." [We quote from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *News*, the organ of the American party in this State.] Here is high authority from both wings of the Opposition, expressly acquitting the Democratic members of all blame as to the non-organization of the House. After such testimony from the masters and dictators of the Opposition, we hope to hear no more of "Democratic responsibility" for the failure to elect a Speaker. We ask again, why does not the large Opposition majority in the House, unite and effect an organization? We put it to the Opposition voters of the country, what benefit is it to you, what advantage to your country, to send persons of your party to Congress, when, though they are largely in the majority, they are unable to agree long enough even to elect a presiding officer? Is it not a burning shame, is it not a black stigma upon your party, that whenever they are in the majority, the wheels of government stand still? Come now, think of this! Don't dismiss this subject from your mind by saying to yourselves, "Oh! this is only one side of the question, and, of course, it has another, and the other, being ours, must be the better." We say it is the truth, the pure, naked, unvarnished, irrefutable and "irrepressible" truth, that ever since the downfall of the old Whig party, the Opposition to the Democracy have been divided into factions, so variant in their creeds, so incongruous, inconsistent, and intolerant of each other's views, that in the two Congresses in which they have had the power, organization was shamefully delayed, the interests of the country sacrificed to the intrigues of politicians, and the dignity of the National Legislature compromised and outraged. Voters of the Opposition, is this not true, and have we not had enough of it? Let common sense decide.

☞The Black Republican members of our State Legislature, have felt themselves called upon to go to the assistance of JOHN SHERMAN, the candidate for Speaker of the National House of Representatives, who recommended the infamous Helper book, which declares that no man can be a patriot without being an Abolitionist, and counsels civil war and the wholesale murder of the slave-holding citizens of the South. A joint resolution has passed both Houses, sustaining the supporters of this traitor candidate. The whole Opposition vote was cast in its favor, whilst the Democrats voted against it in solid column. At the same time an amendment of Senator Bell, urging the organization of Congress by the election of a temporary Speaker, for the purpose of relieving the mail contractors and other suffering creditors of the Government, was flatly ignored. Thus, the whole Opposition party in Pennsylvania, has been practically transferred to the Helperites. What say the "American" portion of that party to this conduct on the part of the representatives they helped to elect? There is not a single "American" in Congress, that does not oppose John Sherman. And yet, GEO. W. WILLIAMS and other members of the Legislature, who owe their election to American votes, do not hesitate to affiliate and consort with the supporters of the Helper candidate for Speaker. Is "Americanism" dead, or only sleeping, in Pennsylvania, or has the wool been so pulled over its eyes that it cannot see?

☞The effort to Abolitionize the Opposition in this county, is still going on. Bundles of the *N. Y. Tribune* are distributed among those who are considered wavering, or doubtful, and clubs are quietly made up for that incendiary and treasonable sheet, under the representation that it is a *good newspaper* and that subscriptions are not asked for it for political purposes. We are informed that in a certain locality in this county, where the conservative "Americans" yet have some foot-hold, several of the Abolition leaders went secretly to work and induced a number of unsuspecting "Americans" to subscribe for the *Tribune*, and after they had succeeded in their sly game, laughed most consumedly at the success of their trick. Their object is easily discerned. They think that persons taking the *Tribune* will naturally imbibe its doctrines, and thus they expect to make Black Republicans out of the few national and moderate men yet remaining in the ranks of the Opposition. Democrats should be on their guard, for this scheme will be tried with all who refuse to swear by the "everlasting nigger."

☞The New Hampshire member of the Republican *National* Committee, is Mr. Geo. G. Fogg, editor of the Concord *Independent*, which expresses the opinion that the only way to get rid of slavery, is to foment rebellion among the slaves. And yet the Republicans tell us they do not intend to interfere with that institution where it exists.

Local and Miscellaneous.

—Abundant, beggars and down-hearted Black Republicans.

—Scarce, money and "locals."

—"Gone glimmering," the recent snow.

—Growling—the Opposition at the renomination of Slifer for State Treasurer.

—About, clothes-thieves. They had better look out, for we have an old shot gun in our house, loaded with peas. Better bind us over "to keep the *peas*."

—Looks well, the grain. The recent thaw has given us a peep at the fields and they look very promising. We hope they may not, like Black Republican Congressmen, take it out in promising.

—In full blast, the Bedford Lyceum. Dr. Hickok read a paper the last meeting, entitled "Personal Recollections of Washington Irving," which is highly spoken of. We shall publish it in our next.

—An exchange paper, hard up for a pun, wants to know whether the fellow who married the "girl with the downy cheeks," ever had any scarcity of feather-beds. He certainly hadn't, if he had as big a goose to pluck as the editor of that paper.

—Messrs. Bell and Topp, of the "N. C. Gazette," say that "Prentices are made to serve masters." Whereupon he of the Louisville *Journal*, retorts by saying that "Bells were made to be hung and Topps to be whipped." That fellow's pretty sharp to be only a *'Prentice* at pun-making.

—The Easton *Sentinel* and Beaver *Star*, come to us in new dress, looking quite handsome and gay. The former has been considerably enlarged. The Easton *Argus* donned a new suit of type some weeks ago.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that the junior editor of the Johnstown *Tribune*, is in the matrimonial ring. What a diminutive creature he must be, to be able to get into so small a circumference. We hope he won't be in the wedding-cake, too.

—The editor of the Columbia *Democrat*, has received a letter from Hon. C. R. Buckalew, minister to Ecuador, which represents Mr. Buckalew's health as being entirely restored. We are glad to hear it. Mr. Buckalew is a man of mark.

—A lad named McCoy, son of Daniel McCoy, of Altoona, had his arm broken while "coasting" on the streets of that borough a few days ago. So says the Hollidaysburg *Standard*. Boys will please take notice.

—It is with sincere regret that we learn of the death of Mr. Charles A. Statler, which took place at his residence in Shade Township, Somerset county, on Monday last. Mr. Statler was well known, and much beloved and respected in this community. His untimely death will be regretted by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and several small children, to mourn his irreparable loss. Green be the turf above him!

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

The Contested Elections--More of the Frauds and outrages.

We annex some further extracts from the printed report of the voluminous testimony taken by contestants of the seats of the ten delegates in the legislature from this city. This testimony, be it remembered, was all taken before a magistrate, the sworn witnesses being examined by attorneys representing those who at Annapolis persistently claim to be the representatives of this people on "such an election." With all that is given in the book there is no doubt but that it embraces only a meagre portion of the general rascality which overspread the city in connexion with the last election. Our selections to-day are almost at random. The first, though related as of the fifth ward, is a fair specimen of what was the general state of affairs at the polls in almost every ward:

THE JUDGES OF THE TENTH WARD—THE AFFAIR BETWEEN MESSRS. MARTIN AND HINSLEY.

Thomas H. Martin, who was a judge of election for the Tenth ward, on the 2d of November last, and so acted, as he testifies, for about three-quarters of an hour. He was asked.—

When the polls were opened what judges of election were present?

Answer. Mr. Houston and myself; we were sworn by Justice Alexander, and I commenced to take a few votes; about eight or ten minutes after nine Mr. Hinsley arrived.

Question. Did you continue to take tickets, and, if not, why?

Answer. Mr. Hinsley proclaimed himself chief judge, and said he should be the only one to take tickets; he then would take all the know-nothing tickets offered, and would pay no attention to the others, and take them from the same hand as often as offered.

Question. Did you see the same persons vote repeated while you were there, and their votes received by Mr. Hinsley and deposited in the ballot-box?

Answer. I saw him, to the best of my knowledge and belief, take votes more than once from the same person.

Question. Did you see him receive reform votes and neglect to deposite them in the ballot-box?

Answer. I did; I requested Mr. Hinsley to deposit the vote of a reformer, he having kept it at least five minutes. After frequent requests to deposit the ballot he assaulted me, which was a signal for a general riot outside; some ten or fifteen musket shots were fired by the rowdies from a house about two doors above the polls, and several pistol shots were fired by the rowdies into the crowd, and several persons knocked down among the reformers.

Question. Who had complete control of the access to the judge's window?

Answer. They were held entirely by persons claiming to be Americans, on both sides of the window.

Question. Did you see persons who were attempting to reach the judges' window assaulted and prevented from voting by the crowd of whom you have spoken?

Answer. I did, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a voter of the reform ticket could reach the polls; no foreigner was allowed a vote unless some one of the rowdies would vouch for him.

Question. After the firing that you have mentioned, how long did you remain at the polls?

Answer. I suppose fifteen minutes, or a short time after; after the firing Marshal Herring walked down Holliday street, from Baltimore street, and passed some six to ten of these rowdies with muskets in their hands and came to the window; I asked him to arrest two rowdies who I had seen fire pistols; they observed in his and my presence they did fire the pistols, and would shoot any damned reformer that came there; Marshal Herring left without arresting any of them, or noticing what I said; when any arrest was made it was of some wounded reformer, and the party making the attack was unnoticed by the police; finding it to be impossible to prevent illegal voting, or to secure an arrest, I retired.

Question. Were any persons brought up to the window by members of the rowdy crowd that you have described, and voted, whose votes you suspected were illegal?

Answer. I saw two squads of them marched out from their coop, out from a house near by, six to eight in a squad. Each squad voted and marched back.

Question. After leaving the polls did you go to the mayor's office; and, if so, for what purpose?

Answer. I went there, and made to the acting mayor, Spicer, a full statement of the riot at the polls; he said that nothing could be done, that he could not interfere with Mr. Hinsley.

Cross-examination. Question. In your answer to the ninth question, you have stated that the arrests made were of wounded reformers; please state the name of the wounded reformers, and by whom they were arrested.

Answer. The only one whose name I remember was Mr. Fisher; I saw two others, whose backs were towards me; they were carried towards the station-house. Mr. Fisher was struck in the stomach by a brick; I saw Weaver struck by a whole brick, somewhere near the ancle; I saw Mr. Gregg severely assaulted by two of the rowdies, at the same time one of them discharged a pistol; Mr. Gregg was struck about the head.

Question. When Hinsley struck you, had you not just accused him of changing the reform ballots voted, and substituting know-nothing ballots in their place?

Answer. I had not, but was remonstrating with him about not depositing the reform tickets he had received.

MORE OF THE COOPING AT LEVY'S—JOHN HINSLEY ABOUT AGAIN.

Patrick Finnigan, a native of Ireland, and who has not been naturalized, testified to being caught on Gay st.; called the police, going to the watch-house to make complaint, &c, and adds: When I got outside I met two men, one of whom I knew, and they insisted on my going along with them, and took me down to Holliday street, between Fayette and Baltimore streets, put me in a room in "Ras Levy's house," and kept me there until the morning of election; in two rooms there was about 60 or 70 other persons cooped; they beat me severely with billies and espantoons, and I had the marks on my body for some two weeks; on the morning of election they took me out, right after the firing, and made me vote; the man who held me did not want to let me go, but a gentleman came over and insisted on my being let go, and so I was.

Question. While you were in the coop did you see John Hinsley there?

Answer. I did; I saw him there on Sunday night when I was taken in; I then called him by name; but he wouldn't say anything to me, and then they beat me; he went out for a little while and came back afterwards; I saw him in a coop afterwards; I think it was Tuesday, or it may have been on Monday; there were others cooped besides myself in the room when Hinsley was in there.

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL BEATEN AND DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS—NO PROTECTION FROM POLICE OR JUDGES.

Rev. L. D. Maier, pastor of the German Lutheran church on Central avenue, near Baltimore street, testified that he went to the Third ward polls to vote, along with George Dobler, one of his vestry; they had great difficulty in obtaining tickets; Mr. Dobler finally got a ticket, and voted, and witness soon afterwards obtained one; went to the polls, but there was a crowd of young men, one in front of the partition before the window, at the entrance, holding a bundle of tickets in his hands hallooing, "Tickets, gentlemen, tickets;" without taking particular notice of the man, or any one at the place, I wanted to go to the window to vote my ticket; there I was stopped by the man who had the tickets, and by others that were with him; he was going to force the ticket on me of the kind he had in his hand; I remarked I have a ticket already; over and over he said I should take a ticket of his; I told him again "I have a ticket already."

Question. Was this right in front of the window?

Answer. Right on the entrance, between the partition and the house; at once I saw myself surrounded by a wild-looking crowd of young men; one hallooed, "let this gentleman come up to vote;" I went up to the window and the whole crowd followed me from both sides of the partition; I was asked by one of the judges what my name was and where I resided; I told him distinctly my name and that I am the pastor of the church in Canal street; he asked me for my papers; I handed them with my ticket to that gentleman—the judge; every eye of the young men around me was cast upon my papers and the judge as far as I could see; the judge asked me how long I resided in the third ward; I told him over ten months; then he remarked, holding my ticket as high as he could, so that every person could see it outside, "Mr. Maier, you have got to bring a certificate with you that you resided long enough in the third ward to be entitled to vote; at the same time one young man struck me on the head and another one struck me with an awl; I was kicked more than a dozen times, and wounded in front of my leg, below the knee, very bad; I was lame for a week, could hardly walk, and have the mark there yet; when I received the first stroke the judge remarked to the young man that struck me, "Quit that;" the young man answered, "I havn't done it;" all the judges inside seeing my danger and how meanly I was used, did say no word any more to those who struck me; they just let them go on after their pleasure; we saw no police officers any more; I received my papers from the judge and tried to get out of the crowd, but it was with great difficulty for me to get out, for I was pressed into the window very bad; at once Mr. Dobler, who saw my danger, hallooed "Mr. Maier, come out this way," and so I forced my way out and went home.

In cross-examination by Mr. Ing, witness said he believed his life was in danger at the time—that he had previously resided in Cumberland for three years, and was naturalized five years ago in Harrisburg, Pa.

VOTING IN DIFFERENT WARDS, AND SEVERAL TIMES IN ONE WARD—A BOY VOTER.

Hugh J. Morrison, a resident and legal voter of the sixth ward, testified that he went to the poll, to vote, and was there nearly all day; the window was in possession of a gang of men who only allowed such as they chose to vote; I saw a man vote that I know resides in the seventh ward; I saw men voting who are reputed to reside in the tenth ward, and one man that I know resides in the eighth ward, vote twice in the sixth ward; I saw three men, each of whom voted at the sixth ward four times to my knowledge; I saw a boy, apparently about fourteen or fifteen years of age, taken up to the polls and voted twice that day; he did it very reluctantly the first time; I went up near the window to see whether he voted; he did hand his ticket to the judge, and it was received; in about half an hour afterwards he was brought up again, and I followed him up and saw him vote a second time; many legal voters were beaten and driven away.

Great Calamity at Lawrence, Mass.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 10—9 P. M.

One of the most terrible catastrophes on record occurred in this city this afternoon. The Pemberton Mills fell with a sudden crash at about 5 o'clock, while some six or seven hundred operatives were at work.—The mills are a complete wreck. Some two or three hundred persons are supposed to be still in the ruins. At present it is impossible to give anything like a correct statement of the loss of life, but from the best authority it is believed that at least 500 are dead in the ruins. Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out, together with some twenty-five persons mortally wounded, besides some fifty in different stages of mutilation. Mr. Chase, the Agent of the mills, and Mr. Howe, the Treasurer, escaped by running from the falling building. It is impossible as yet to tell the cause of the disaster. Our reporter has just come from the ruins, and the scene beggars all description. Some two or more acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery of the fallen buildings. Huge bonfires are burning to light some two or three thousand persons who are working as if for their own lives to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be released from their tortures. Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his prison, and it is heart-rending to hear their cries as they are drawn out with legs or arms crushed or torn. One man shockingly mangled, and partly under the bricks deliberately cut his throat to end his agony. The whole city seems to be in mourning. Many are running through the streets, and, with frantic cries, searching the ruins. Temporary hospitals have been arranged for those rescued. Many stand by the wreck frigid with despair. Later, a terrible crash, caused by the clearing away, threatens death to all who may be still in the ruins. Surgeons are coming in from all directions, and everything that can be done at such a painful moment is being done for the suffering victims of the fearful calamity, the mystery of which will have to be cleared up by an inquest.

SECOND DESPATCH, 11. 30, P. M.

The building was never considered to be as [illegible] it ought to be. It was built about seven years since, and was then tho't a sham. Indeed before the machinery was put in the walls spread to such an extent that some twenty-two tons of iron slats were put on to save it from falling by its own weight. From the best information that can be now gathered, the building appeared to crumble and fall from the eastern corner or end. It fell inwards.—One woman, in the part of the mill still standing, became frightened, and threw herself out of the fifth story, breaking an arm and injuring herself so that she cannot recover. The laboring force of the mill is about 960, and it is supposed that about 700 human beings were actually buried in the ruins. About half-past 9 fire in the ruins was discovered. 12 M.—Calamity succeeds calamity. In 10 minutes the whole mass of ruins has become one sheet of flame. The screams and moanings of the poor buried creatures can be distinctly heard, but no power can save them. 1. 30 A. M.—The Pemberton Mills are now a black, smoking mass of brick, mortar, and human bones, promiscuously minled.—Probably not less than 200 beings perished in the flames. The Washington mill was in great jeopardy, the wind blowing toward Duck mill, whose counting room touches the Pemberton.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 11.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—A portion of the operatives had left for supper previous to the falling of the building, about 600 remaining.

The building was five stories high, 280 feet long, 70 wide, with a wing on the west side 45 feet square, shaped like the letter L. It ran 700 spindles—960 operatives were employed. Three persons are known to have been literally roasted alive. The fire is subdued. Only two bodies have been taken out since the conflagration.—The building was uninsured.

SECOND DESPATCH.—1 P. M.—We have very little additional in regard to the dreadful catastrophe. A large proportion of the killed are young girls, many of them main supports of the parents. The fire was confined to the ruins of the Pemberton Mills. The loss of property is estimated at $600,000. The Mayor has issued the following notice:

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 11.—Terrible as our calamity has been, I think it is much overestimated in the number killed. As near as I have been able to ascertain this morning, I find the dead and missing, which is equivalent to dead, 115 and 160 wounded will die, but very much the greater number will survive.

BEDFORD LYCEUM

Will meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next at 6½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Declaimer, Jno. Palm; Essayist, O. H. Gaither. Question for date: Was England justifiable in confining Napoleon on St. Helena? Aff., G. H. Spang; Neg., Dr. Compher.

J. Palmer, Sec. S. L. Russell, Prest.

REAL.—Mr. E. McMullin has removed his Shoester shop to the building immediately East of the Union Hotel, sign of the "big boot," where he will be happy to accommodate all who desire anything in his line.

From the Morning Pennsylvanian.

What has Anti-slavery Done?

1. It has divided the great Methodist Episcopal Church.
2. It has divided the New School Presbyterian Church.
3. It induced the American Board of Missions to abandon one of its Missions among the Indians of our country.
4. It filled Kansas with blood and carnage.
5. It led to the horrible scenes at Harper's Ferry.
6. It has carried on for years an organized system of freebooting upon our Southern States.
7. It has stolen the negro from his comfortable home, to leave him in the midst of poverty and crime.
8. It has inflicted a deep wound upon our noble Medical Schools.
9. It is laboring to divide this Magnificent Union.
10. It is at this hour staying the wheels of the General Government to the untold injury of the nation.
11. It is warring upon the interests of our merchants and business men, to the amount of millions of money.
12. It has alienated the hearts of our countrymen, the one from the other, to a fearful extent.
13. It has made the press of our Northern and Western States to *groan* with the most *infamous falsehoods* against the South.
14. It has desecrated multitudes of our pulpits, and influenced many of the *professed* ministers of the Gospel to become belligerents instead of men of peace.

But time would fail us to tell half the mischief it has done and is doing, and will continue to do, if the Republican party should get into power, for then what appalling sights of human butchery must follow. What parricide, what fratricide must and will follow.

For no man can doubt for a moment, that if the Republican party should ever get the control of the General Government, they will make a direct onslaught upon the institution of slavery. And can any living man be so stupid as to suppose, for one moment, that the slaveholding States will not contend to the death for their constitutional rights? No one but a madman or a fool will doubt it.

Now, will some wise man have the kindness to tell the people of this thrice-happy and prosperous nation, what good to the black man or the white man, this wild combination, called Anti-Slavery, or Black Republicanism, has done?

REFUSAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL FOR A UNION MEETING.—The Republican majority of the Assembly, by a party vote, refused the use of the Assembly Chamber for the Union meeting at Albany last evening. So customary has it been to grant it for public meetings, that Temperance Conventions, Agricultural meetings, Women's Rights Conventions, and Abolition meetings have hitherto been held there, and Dr. Cheever, Fred Douglass and other rabid disunionists have spoken within its walls. But a Union meeting must not be held there, at least so the Republican members of the Assembly declare by their votes. We do not regret this. Since they are hostile to these movements in behalf of justice and fraternity between the North and the South, let them manifest it in their official action. Nevertheless, the meeting at Albany was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 13th.*

THE MAN OF MANY REMEDIES.—The invalid who takes hold of the drug list as if it were a bill of fare, and is continually changing from one item to another, like a guest at a hotel dinner, stands a fair chance to [illegible] himself before he has exhausted the catalogue of poisons. Some constitutions will bear this kind of "medical treatment" longer than others, but anything short of a case-hardened system, lined with asbestos, and furnished with gutta-percha nerves and steel sinews, must succumb at last. We trust, however, that this plan of transferring the whole *materia medica* to the stomach of the sick, is nearly obsolete. Half the world already understands that the two inestimable remedies introduced by Professor Holloway are sufficient for all external ailments. The other half is fast verging to the same opinion. It is safe to predict that the day is not distant when the pharmacopœia will be revised down to a very minute volume, which may perchance "grow small by degrees and beautifully less," until it vanishes altogether. Venerable errors are not immortal. They must die, and if they are decently buried with the respect due to old age, it is the most that can be expected for them.

We have our prejudices, like other folks, and they stick to us like barnacles, forming a sort of armor which the sword of truth cannot always readily penetrate. But when we see sores of twenty years standing cured in six weeks by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, and chronic dyspepsia of the most distressing kind relieved in a few days by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, (and that these wonders have been accomplished repeatedly is beyond dispute,) what are we to say? To deny the efficacy of remedies that work such apparent miracles, would be mere fatuity We shall not thus stultify ourselves. The reputation of his medicines as *specifics* for three-fourths of the maladies of the human race, is founded on immutable facts, and facts are a species of antagonists that we decline meeting in the field of controversy with any kind of theories with which the profession could furnish us. We have many friends among the faculty, and possibly some of them may consider the cures effected by the use of Professor Holloway's Pills and Ointment an innovation on their rights. If so, it is a trespass which the sick will approve, and which every philanthropist—*with whose interest it does not interfere*—is sure to commend.—*Memphis "Appeal."*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Let facts speak for themselves. *Practice vs. Theory.* To mystify the nature and treatment of disease is the unswerving maxim of the medical profession. To familiarize all classes with its cause and effect, and enable them to subdue it by two essential remedies—Pills and Ointment—has been the unceasing effort of Holloway's; now mark the result—the public mind is daily losing confidence in the pretentions of the faculty, on account of its late theoretical dissensions; while on the other hand, Holloway's Pills and Ointment have found "a local habitation and a name" in every nation of the earth. In rheumatism and all its phases, in neuralgia, glandular swellings, scalds, burns, chilblains, frostbites, &c., the effect of the Ointment is truly marvellous; while in coughs, colds, sorethroats, asthma, bronchitis and consumption the cures by the united action of the Pills and Ointment are unquestionable.

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It has been the particular study and aim of the compiler and publisher, to omit all sentences, words or allusions, such as could be in the remotest way objectionable to the most fastidious, and to retain the plot, the passion, and the moral of each play, in such a condensed form as would render them an available, diverting, and elevating vehicle of amusement, for the Parlor, the School-room, or the Lyceum."

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MARRIED.

At Bloody Run, on the 22d, ult., by Rev. Mr. Black, Mr. David Sleighter, to Miss Sarah S. Buzzard, both of West Providence Township.

At the Friends' Cove Parsonage, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. C. P. Hoffmeier, Mr. Henry S. Hartman, to Miss Susanna Koons, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Koons, both of the Cove.

DIED:

On the 22d, ult., after a long and lingering illness, Anna, wife of Mr. Frederick Turner, in the 51st year of her age.

Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them. Rev. 14. 13.

On the 30th ult., Mrs Amanda B. Wertz, on Dry Ridge, aged 32 years, 7 months and 22 days.

Oh death, where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Chirst. 1. Cor. 15: 55—57.

On the 29th ult., the youngest daughter of Joseph Dull, Esq., on Dry Ridge, in the 11th year of her age.

On the 30th ult., Ann Elizabeth Hillegass, aged 18 years, 8 months and 25 days.

Register's Notice.

ALL PERSONS interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county; and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, next, at the Court House, in Bedford:

The Guardianship Account of Joseph Pitman, Guardian of John Miller, and of the minor children of Mary Miller, dec'd.

The Account of Alexander Shoemaker and Philip Harclerode, Executors of the last will, &c., of Geo. Shoemaker, late of Colerain Township, dec'd.

The account of John H. Rush, adm'r. C. T. A. of the Estate of John Oster, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd.

The account of Frederick Stiffler, acting executor of the last will, &c., of Abraham Burket, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of William Adams, Esq., Executor of the last will, &c., of Catherine Seigle, late of Southampton tp., dec'd.

The account of Lewis Anderson and Lemuel Evans, adm'rs. of the Estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas McCoy, adm'r. of the Estate of Ann Feighter, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of Daniel Stoler, Executor of the last will, &c., of David Stoler, late of Liberty township, dec'd.

The account of Henry P. Diehl and Samuel Diehl, adm'rs. of the Estate of Samuel Diehl, late of Colerain tp., dec'd.

The account of Enos Davis, adm'r. of the Estate of Azariah Davis, late of Napier township, deceased.

The account of Daniel Fletcher, Guardian of the minor children of Bernard Means, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Benj. H. Walker, adm'r. of the Estate of Catherine Oldham, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Mahlon Smith, adm'r. of the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of Samuel Bossler and David Boyer, Executors of the last will, &c., of Emanuel Bossler, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

Register's Office, Bedford, January 20, 1860. S. H. TATE, Register.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,

And free from Alcoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients;

Are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
They will cure CONSTIPATION.
They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.

They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

may 27,'59-1y.

FITS! WHY PROMINENT.

For a long time there was a paragraph making its regular weekly appearance in our columns with the brief, but emphatic words "Fits! Fits!" always at the head, to some an offensive caption, but not so to the benevolent and humane, who could sympathize in the sorrows of others. Some persons are shocked at any indication of disease, and are even thrown into nervous excitement on witnessing a hearse or a coffin. Such are to be pitied. We should always strive to look disease and even death in the face with calmness, and especially take every opportunity for alleviating disease. Viewed in this light, the advertisements of S. S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., possess a certain interest, and those who know of any one suffering from Epilepsy, Spasms, or Fits of any kind, should feel it a pleasure to cut out his advertisement, or in some other way send word to the afflicted of the great value of his remedies. They can be sent to any part of the country by mail. Price, $3 per box. Two, $5. Twelve, $24.

IT IS A common observation that there are more sufferers from debility among Americans, than can be found among any other civilized nation.—The reason is obvious. We take too little exercise, and forget the wants of the body in the absorbing pursuits of business. In all such cases, ordinary medicines can do little good. What is required is just such a tonic and invigorator as Dr. J. Hostetter has given to the world, in his Celebrated "Bitters." The weak and nervous denizen of the counting-house, the exhausted toiler upon the shop-board, and the prostrated student of the midnight lamp, have found a wonderful regenerator in the "Bitters," and prefer it to more pretentious, but less efficacious medicines. But it should not be forgotten that the agent which is so magical in its influence upon a frame which is so debilitated, is equally powerful in assisting nature to expel the most terrible forms of disease. Who will not give it a trial?

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement.

MRS. VANDERBILT, NO. 185 SUFFOLK ST., SAYS OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS:

☞Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver, or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, and before I had used them all was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 25, 1852.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of PITTSBURGH, PA. *All other* Liver Pills in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

Jan. 20, 1860.–1m. FLEMING BROS.

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial at February Term, 13th day, 1860.

O E Shannon	vs	John S Fletcher
James Patton	"	David Stoner et al
Thomas J Horton	"	A W Evans
James Patton	"	Jacob Longenecker
James Entrekin	"	D Washabaugh et al
Robert M Lemmno's use	"	C W Ricketson
Jacob Reighart Jr	"	John Burns et al
H W Smith	"	J M Vanhorn et al
Jacob Schnebly	"	David Stuckey et al
Ignatius Brand	"	David Stuckey et al
Richard Harwood et al	"	Henry Clapper
Samuel Barnhart	"	The Cham & Bed T R co
Mary Barley's use	"	Simon Brumbaugh
Wm Manspeaker	"	Oster & Carn
Daniel Fore	"	J S Robison et al
George G Walker	"	Jacob Witt
Geo A Levitt &co's use	"	George Megraw

Prothy's Office, Bedford, Jan. 20, 1860. S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 1860.

F D Beegle, Foreman, Robert Adams, John W Barton, Jesse Conner, Wm Cook, John A Corl, John Dasher, James C Devore, Lemuel Evans, Esq. David Ford Sr, Daniel Fletcher, John L Grove, Henry Grubb, Charles Hoyman, Mark Howsare, John Kemery, James B Kay, Adam Koontz, Joshua Mower, Wm O'Neal, Michael S Putt, Samuel W Sleek, John N Teeter, Daniel Washabaugh.

PETIT JURORS.

David S Berkstresser, Azariah Z Blackburn, Jacob Carpenter, Levi H Diehl, Peter Dewalt, Lewis Evans, Philip Evans, Benjamin Fink, Samuel Griffith, John S Hetrick, Michael Hillegas, Thomas W Horton, Michael Holderbaum, George Hillegas, Nicholas Kegg, John Keagy, Peter F Lehman, Jacob Lingenfelter, Thomas H. Lyons, John Morgart, Daniel Miller, John W Moore, Robert Montgomery, Abraham Moses, Jacob A Nicodemus, David Over, David S Peightal, Jacob Reed, Joseph Riddle, Daniel Swartzwelder, John Sill, Jacob Strominger, John Sproat, Samuel Teeter, George W. Vickroy, John Weisel, Asa Williams, Samuel Whip.

Mary Etta Waltman by her next friend, John Eshleman, vs. George Waltman, Jr. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county. No. 21, Nov. T., 1859. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Defendant in the above case, that a Subpœna and Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce have been issued out of said court and returned, Def't not found, and now by direction of the said court the Def't. is required to appear on or before the 2d Monday, 13th day of February next, and answer to the complaint of the Pl'ff, as provided for by Act of Assembly.

WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Jan. 20, 1860.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES of Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the year ending Jan. 12th, 1860.

DR		CR	
To bal. at last settlement,	$4,146,08	By am't expenses,	$3,199,76
Receipts,	3,811,27	Dividends paid since last settl'mt,	1,371,75
	$7,957,35	Unpaid div'd's,	2,304,27
	6,875,87		$6,875,78
Balance,	$1,081,67		

W. H. McDOWELL, Treasurer.

Jan 20, 1860

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and A. J. SNIVELY & JOHN TAYLOR, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of Feb. (being the 13th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 20 day of January, in the year of our Lord 1860.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas & Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 11th day of February, 1860, at o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 343 acres, more or less, about 115 acres cleared and under tence, with a two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of William O'Neal, John Snider, and others, situate in Monroe tp., Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Morris.

—ALSO—

All Deft., William Nelson's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land containing 410 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., John Schaffer and others, situate in Colerain tp., Bedford co., and taken in execution as the property of William Nelson.

—ALSO—

All the Defendant's interest in the following property, to wit: the whole of the road leading from Hopewell to Bloody Run and the appurtenance thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of The Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road.

—ALSO—

All the Defendant's interest in and to a certain two story brick building, situate in or near the village of Rainsburg, Colerain tp., Bedford county, known as the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary containing forty feet in front and sixty feet back, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building, containing six acres, more or less, and taken in execution as the property of the Allegheny Male & Female Seminary.

—ALSO—

One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting 27½ feet on Main street and extending back about 220 feet to an alley, with a one story frame house and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lots of Joseph Crissman and widow McCaffrey's heirs, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Francis Kirk.

—ALSO—

All Defendant's interest in and to a certain piece or parcel, of land situate in St. Clair township, Bedford County, on the waters of Bobb's creek, containing one hundred acres and allowance, &c., being part of a larger tract of land, surveyed on a warrant dated 7th July, 1762, granted to Col. Henry Boquet and conveyed by William and George Haldimand to George Mock, Def't.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Benjamin Mills, Joseph Mills and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Weimer.

—ALSO—

One lot of ground in the town of Schellsburg, fronting 66 feet on Vine Street and extending back about 160 feet to an alley, with a two story rough cast dwelling house, log wagon maker shop and two log stables thereon erected, adjoining lots of John Ott, on the East, and lot of David Miller on the West, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Dull, Jr.

—ALSO—

One lot of ground in the town of Schellsburg, fronting 60 feet on Vine street, and extending back about 160 feet to an alley, with a two story rough cast and weather boarded house and log and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Culp, on the East, and Market street on the West, situate in Napier Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Fisher.

—ALSO—

One tract of land containing 160 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Devore's heirs, Frederick Clitz and others, situate in Londonderry Township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Charles Johnson.

—ALSO—

One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting 60 feet on Main Street and extending back about 220 feet to an alley, with a two story log dwelling house with back building attached and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining front street on the North, and lot of Amos Evans on the South, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Kay.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 20th, 1860. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the second and final account of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Sequestrator of the Pattonsville & Woodberry Turnpike Road Company, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the court of Common Pleas in and for said county, for confirmation, at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 14th day of Feb'y, next.

Prothy's Office, Bedford, January 20, 1860. S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier tp., upon the Estate of Elizabeth Blackburn, late of said township, dec'd, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement and all indebted to said Estate will make payment without delay.

JAMES M. BLACKBURN, Administrator.

Jan. 13, 1860.

TIMELY NOTICE.

Terms as Published!

MY BOOKS will be ready for settlement on, or before the 1st of January, next. All interested will please take notice and square their accounts by CASH or NOTE. I am in debt for many of the goods sold. The debts must be paid, and though thankful to those who have allowed me to make a percentage off them, they will please prepare in time to help foot the city accounts of

WM. HARTLEY.

Dec. 16, 1859.

DRUGS AND BOOKS!

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned as Executors of Echort Horn, late of Juniata Township, dec'd, will on Friday the 17th day of February, 1860, expose to sale on the premises,

One tract of land situate in said township of Juniata, containing about 137 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared, including four acres of meadow, and all in good state of cultivation.

The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, a double log barn, a spring house and other improvements, and also two apple orchards of good fruit, adjoining land of James Burns, Valentine Wertz, Gideon Hitchew, and others.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms one third of the purchase money on the 1st of April next, when possession will be delivered; one third (after payment of debts) to remain in the land for the use of the widow, and the remaining third to be paid in two equal annual payments without interest, the whole to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

DANIEL B. HORN,
JOHN A. BURNS,
Executors.

Jan. 13, 1860.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply at next Term of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, for a discharge from his office as administrator of George Evans, late of Monroe Township, deceased.

JONATHAN HORTON, Adm'r.

Dec. 30, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of Nov., A. D. 1859, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Job Mann Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township dec'd, to wit: John Steckman, residing in Fulton county, Penn'a, Sarah intermarried with John Mortimore, Philip Steckman, Jacob Steckman, Valentine Steckman, Peter Steckman, Henry Steckman, residing in Rush County, Indiana, Andrew Steckman, Elizabeth, intermarried with David Morris, Frederick and James Steckman, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, to accept, or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of Nov,. A. D. 1859.

Attest:— SAM'L H. TATE, Clerk.
Wm. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec. 30, 1859.

Lyon City College

CHEAPEST!! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35,00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, *STATIONARY* $7.

ENTIRE EXPENSES $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan 13, 1860.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Thos. McCreary, dec'd, late of Napier tp., all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY TAYLOR.
THOS. McCREARY,
Executors.

Jan. 13, 1860.

DR. J. K. BERKEBILE,

St. Clairsville,

BEDFORD CO., PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

[jan 13, 1860]

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST. HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope,

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

Author of "The Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 first Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

Jan. 20, 1860.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentry, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspesia, a disease which is probably more prevalnt, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organ, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible! All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have ended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the lady of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensible, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Hirry, F. C. Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Oct. 14, 1859.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe **Diarrhœa** *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., *No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county

May 20, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

By Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, on the 20th day of January next, at the late residence of Samuel Burket, late of Union Township, dec'd,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said Township and County, adjoining Lands of Henry Walter, on the North, John Fick on the South East, Abr'm Croyle on the South, Eli Burket on the West and Joseph Croyle on the East, containing 106 acres, more or less, with a double log Barn, log House and other out buildings thereon. About 60 acres cleared, part meadow, remainder of said land well timbered.

Terms made known and attendance given, on day of sale by. JACOB BURKET.

Dec. 30, 1859. Adm'r of Samuel Burket dec'd.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros, Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale at the Drug Stores of Drs. Reamer & Harry, Bedford, and all other Druggists in the county

May 20, 1859–1y.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Winter session of this institution will open on Friday, the 2d day of December, 1859.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. $6.—English Branches. $7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1859, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John Claar, the younger, late of Bedford Borough, deceased, to wit: George Claar, residing in the State of Michigan, Wm. Claar, residing in Ohio, Henry C. Claar, John Claar and Margaret, wife of Rev. George Beckley, the three last named residing in Frederick County, Maryland, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the second Monday, 13th day of February next, to accept, or refuse to take, the real estate of said deceased, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 30th day of Nov., A. D., 1859.

Attest:— SAM'L H. TATE, Clerk.
Wm. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.
Dec, 30, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier Township, upon the Estate of John Ellis, late of said township, deceased, he calls upon all persons indebted to come forward and make payment immediately, and all having claims against the estate, are requested to make the same properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY TAYLOR, Administrator.

Dec. 16, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John Roudabush, late of Union Township, Bedford county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in St. Clair Township, in said county, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately and those having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay.

GEORGE M. HOLSINGER,

Dec. 30, 1859. adm'r of John Roudabush, dec'd.

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment, as salt is forced into meat.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part whereas the Ointment will do its work at once.—Whoever tries the ungeunt in the above manner, for the diseases named, or any simular disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but time the well rubbed in for some considerable ken into the three times a day, that it may be tahidden sore or wound, whence it will remove any pable to the eye. Thereffectually as though palpoultices, after the rubbing in bread and water do great service. This is the only Ointment, will for females, cases of cancer in the stomach treatment there may be a general bearing down. where

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills be taken night and morning as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humour from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to ensure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in comparatively short space of time, when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointments and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Fistulas,
Bad Breasts,	Gout,
Burns,	Glandular Swellings,
Bunions,	Lumbago,
Bites of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Rheumatism,
Coco-bay,	Scalds,
Chiego-foot,	Sore Nipples,
Chilblains,	Sore-throats,
Chapped Hands,	Skin Diseases,
Corns (Soft)	Scurvy,
Cancers,	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Tumors,
Elephantiasis,	Ulcers,
	Wounds,
	Yaws.

☞**CAUTION!**—None genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*,*Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Nov. 18, 1859.

HARPER'S FERRY AGAIN!

TRAIN STOPPED ANOTHER TIME TO

unload Goods at

Ferguson & Manspeaker's.

Just received another time and for sale cheaper than ever, a superior lot of Winter goods, including

Ledger Hats, 75 cts. and up.
De Laines, 10 cts and up.
Shawls, of all kinds, $1,00 and up.
Cassinetts, 37½ cts. and up.
Broad cloths, $1.50 and up.
Doe Skin Cassimeres, 75 cts. and up.
Marino, 18¾ cts. and up.
HOSIERY, including Gloves, Stockings, &c., of all kinds.

GROCERIES including

Coffee, 12½ and up.
Sugar, 8 and up.
Fine white crushed, 12½ and up.
Baking Molasses, 12½ per quart.

Best mould candles, 18 cts and a little of every thingelse in the Grocery line.

Men's Department, including undershirts and Drawers, 50 cts. and up, also Caps, Hats, Comforts, Gum Over-shoes, Sandals and Buffalo Over-shoes,—Men's Double Soled Boots, for winter, at $1.75 and up.

In the Shoe Department, are included Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's, all sorts, sizes, &c. Prices, as usual.

ALSO, Sleigh and Buggy whips, and Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds, from Gravely down.

Hardware, Farm Implement,

AND

IRON STORE.

STOCK SELECTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, AND sufficiently large to meet the wants of the people of Bedford co. Every exertion made to please, both in goods and prices.

FOR CASH, all goods in my line sold as low as they can be got in Cumberland or Hollidaysburg, in many things cheaper. CASH buyers favored particularly. Six month buyers not quite so well liked, but if prompt in payment, will find their bills O. K., to their entire satisfaction. As my prices are fixed for the two classes of customers named above, I have no prices to suit that class, whether rich or poor, who contract debts for their executors to pay, or the limitation to liquidate. So that those whose credit is not very good and who are slow in paying debts, or *get mad* when dunned, will please buy for CASH, or produce, or not at all—as I have lost enough and am tired dunning such customers.

Bedford, Pa., Oct. 21, 1859.

WM. HARTLEY.

A Word to the Wise.

IF YOU WANT TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK, BY GETTING MORE THAN ITS WORTH, GO TO THE CHEAP STORE OF

Oster & Carn.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF NEW AND CHEAP FALL AND

Winter Goods,

SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, PURCHASED NOT ONLY TO SELL, BUT TO GIVE SATISFACTION TO THE BUYER.

THEY INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF THEIR STOCK AND PRICES, WHEN THEY WILL CONVINCE ALL THAT

THEY ARE REALLY SELLING CHEAP.

TERMS as heretofore; prompt settlement required by cash or note every January.

Bedford, Oct. 14, 1859.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To John Whitney, Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler, Thomas Griffith and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, and all other persons interested in the premises, Greeting:

We command and firmly enjoin you that laying aside all business whatever, you each of you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said County, to be held at Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1860, to show cause, if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of William H. Irwin, James B. Lane, G. Taylor Lane, Mrs. Rebecca Hunter, Mrs. Mary A. R. Kennedy, Mrs. Mary N. Nicklin, Isaac N. Cadwalader, George W. Webb, James Webb & George W. Webb, executors of the last will &c., of Edisan E. Webb dec'd, Henry E. Leman, Guardinldren of John S. and George W. Webb, m'rohn Martin and Mary F. Webb, Harriet R. L. James S. Lane, Hubbard B. Martin, his wife T. Taylor, his wife, William N. Taylor and Dougby S. Webb, William L. Richie, Latham S. Downey, committee of Alexander H. Richie and Guardian of Rebecca C. Richie, and James W. Harding, Guardian of Madison T. Richie, on their complaint against you, before our said court duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court, in order to perpetuate the same, agreeably to the Constitution of our government and the act of assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the honorable F. M. Kimmell, Esquire, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 21st day of November, A. D., 1859. S. H. TATE,

Dec. 23, 1859. Prothonotary.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Benjamin Ridgway, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, dec'd., died seized of the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 258 acres and allowance, more or less, surveyed on a warrant in his name, dated 27th February, 1797, adjoining the Maryland line, Andrew Collins and others, and situate in said Township of Southampton, leaving issue eight children, to wit: Priscilla, intermarried with John R. Dye, residing in Monroe County Ohio, whose interest is owned by Petitioner, Jacob Bernhard, Esq., Elizabeth, intermarried with Peter Beaver, residing in the same county and State, Mary Ann, intermarried with Enoch Dye, residing in same county and State, whose interest also belongs to Petitioner, James Ridgway, Nancy Dye, residing in same county and State, Joseph Ridgway and Benjamin Ridgway, residing in Monroe County, Ohio; also the issue of Amos Ridgway and Rachel Edwards, to wit: Harriet, Nancy, Mary, and Annie, children of Amos, residing in Washington county, Ohio, and Benjamin residing in Monroe county, Missouri, Elsie, Nathan, Edward, Mary, Rachel, Catharine, Elizabeth and Angelina, residing in Washington county, Ohio, children of Rachel Edwards, deceased;

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 18th day of January, next, when and where all interested may attend, if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 16th, 1859. WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Notice to Creditors.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Frederick Rice, dec'd. late of Cumberland Valley, tp., all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS A. RICE,

Dec. 16, 1859. Executor.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Richard Knuff, late of Harrison Township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them without delay.

Dec. 30, 1859. ROBERT M. TAYLOR, Executor.

GREAT WESTERN INS. & TRUST CO.

Capital and available assets, over $300,000. Fire, Inland and Marine Cargo risks taken on the most favorable terms.

C. C. LATHROP, Pres't.

JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y.

JOHN P. REED, Agent.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Country Physicians can have their order filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

JAYNES WRIGHT'S,

Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

THE subscriber would inform the farmers of Bedford that he is agent for the sale of the above Machine, and their orders for them can be filled immediately. JOHN ALSIP, Agent.

August 5, 1859.-6m.

Economy pays debts,

and the farmers who are using Hartley's Corn stalk cutters and crushers, Hartley's corn shellers, and chop-mills, are saving, by good management, hundreds of dollars.

Oc 21 1859.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Bedford Foundry.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

Grist and Saw-mills, Threshing Machines *Ploughs, Apple-mills, Cooking,* TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

Ploughs.--- Woodcock, Seyler and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will

sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb25,'59-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I WILL make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the business that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of the towns and large villages, also statistics of the County and (if taken in time) census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

EDW'D. L. WALKER.

July 1,'59.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

1859.

J. REED & Co.:

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected stock of

Fall & Winter Goods

which they are determined to sell low for cash or to prompt customers. They enumerate in part:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Men's wear generally in great variety.

Dress Silks, Printed Merinoes, Saxony Plaids Muslin de laines, at exceedingly low figures.

SHAWLS of the newest and most elegant styles.

HOSIERY and GLOVES in great variety.

Domestic Goods, Prints Sheetings, Shirtings Canton Flannels, Blankets, Linseys, Tickings &c., &c., an extensive assortment.

Carpets, Rugs, Mats, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS

Hardware and Cutlery—Queensware and Glassware.

Choice Family Groceries, a large stock.

☞They wish it distinctly understood that. these goods will be sold *exceedingly cheap for cash or produce.*

Oct. 14, 1859.

Camilla Koontz, by her next friend, Alexander Ling vs. George Koontz	}	No 13, August Term, 1857, in the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County. Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant in the above case, that a Subpœna, and alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce, have been issued, the last of said writs being returnable to Nov. Term, 21st day, A. D., 1859; and now by direction of the said court, the said Defendant is required to appear on or before the second Monday, 13th day of February, next, and answer to the complaint of the Plaintiff, as provided for by Act of Assembly.

Wm. S. FLUKE,

Dec. 30, 1859. Sheriff.

CARD.

THANKING our friends and customers for the very liberal, and continued patronage extended during the last ten years, we hope they will bear in mind, that in JANUARY IN EACH YEAR, our book accounts are ready for settlement. From past experience we are satisfied that the system we have adopted, is the only correct one—and we do not believe any reasonable customer will ask us to depart therefrom.

Therefore, on JANUARY 1st, 1860, every account upon Books used during the past year, will be ready for settlement, and settled they must be, by cash, produce, or note.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Dec. 16, 1859.

FAIR NOTICE!

ALL persons still having unsettled accounts on the Books of Oster, Manspeaker & Carn, are respectfully notified, that if they wish to save costs, their accounts must absolutely be settled by *cash* or *note*, before the 1st of January, 1860. After that date all unsettled accounts will be left for legal collectors without respect to persons. Those who have not got the cash can liquidate their accounts by note, and thus save themselves cost.

Dec. 2d, 1859.-2m.

DISSOLVED.

THE firm of Reed & Minnich is dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are in the hands of Jacob Reed for settlement. All persons indebted or having claims, are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. Settlement must be had, pay or no pay, so don't delay. Thanks are returned for past favors and a continuance of support is asked for the new firm of J. REED & co., who will sell their goods on the lowest living terms for cash or produce.

JUST RECEIVED,

Shoemakers' Cheap Store, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Cheese, Rice, Spices, Oil, &c.

Dec. 23d, 1859.

"OVER HEAD AND EARS IN DEBT!"—Nonsense, when you can buy a splendid soft Ledger Hat for only $1.00 at OSTER & CARNS.

Dec. 2d, 1859.

PERSONS WANTING CHANGE OF climate for health. See advertisement of Hamontor Lands, in another column.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES,

Just Received for Sale, cheap, at Shoemaker's Store.

Dec. 23d, 1859.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

J. W. SCOTT.

(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store and

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 814 Chestnut Street,

(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1859-1y.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a tri-weekly line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6½ o'clock, and the Depot at Latrobe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

July 1,'59.

GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and doss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

Permanent Office.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SIKES,

Have concluded to remain

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

and may be consulted at their office,

NO. 191 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel,

Daily, except Sundays for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other Chronic Complaints, complicated with or causing pulmonary diseases, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complains, &c. DRS. FITCH & SIKES, would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medecinal Inhalations, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no Curative effect when used alone,) and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation," for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.*

☞*NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.*☜

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to Consultus by letter. (april, 8,'59-1y

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BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Stor [july 30, '58.]

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.

On and after Monday, November 14th, THE PASSENGER TRAIN, BETWEEN HUNTINGDON AND HOPEWELL, will leave, and arrive as follows:

Leave HUNTINGDON for HOPEWELL, at 7. 40 A. M.

Leave HOPEWELL for HUNTINGDON, at 10 20 A. M.

Connecting at HUNTINGDON with MAIL TRAIN EAST AT 1. 10 P. M., and arriving in PHILADELPHIA at 10. 25 P. M. The train from HUNTINGDON, at 7 40 A. M., connects with EXPRESS TRAIN WEST on PENN'A R. R.

J. J. LAWRENCE,

Huntingdon, Nov. 18,'59. Su'pt.

JOHN ALSIP'S

CASH and PRODUCE STORE.

CHEAP

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Penn'a.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Dry Goods of every Description,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS AND QUALITY,

QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, *AND WHICH HE WILL SELL "Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

OLIVER C. CLARK. SAM'L M. HALLER

O. C. CLARK & CO.,

Flour, Feed, Grocery and Prduce Store.

Central Street, next door above Lutheran Church, Cumberland, Md.

A well selected stock is now open and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of *Family Extra, and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chopped, Shorts, Ship Stuff and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rico, Muscavado and refined sugars, Golden and S. H. Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices. Pickles in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg & Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine Apple and Green Corn, put up in cans expressly for family use. A choice lot of* Liquors, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various kinds. With a variety of other articles usually found in store.

Additions to the above stock will be frequently made so as to keep up a general assortment, and all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

Cumberland, April 8, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND

Machine Shop.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, for account of whom it may concern, the Dwelling House and Store House attached, together with about two acres of land, situated in Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, on the Public Road, about 12 miles from Cumberland, lately occupied by Wm. Blair.

This property would suit a country merchant, physician, or mechanic, and it is believed such person might do well there. The neighborhood is a good one. If not sold by the first of January next, it will be sold at Public Sale. The title is indisputable. Apply to

Oct. 14, 1859. W. M. HALL.

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Wheat, 1000 bushels of rye, 1000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of oats and 1000 bushels of buckwheat, wanted by the undersigned, for which the highest market price will be paid.

JOHN NELSON.

Poor House Mill, Bedford, Pa., Oct. 14th, 1859—6m.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and full assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

consisting of French Merino Valencias, Thibet Cloths, of all shades, all wool Delaine Robes, Silks of all styles, handsome Silk Robes, with double skirts, elegant Winter Cloaks, Velvet Bonnets, and an endless assortment of GAY SILK BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, ribbons and plumes, and French Flowers, with a general assortment of all kinds of goods.

Bedford, Nov. 4th, 1859.

New GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new. The assortment we now offer is superior in

EXTENT,
VARIETY,
AND CHEAPNESS,

and all who favor us with a call, may depend upon being suited in PRICE and QUALITY. We respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn "our prices" before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods. A credit will be extended to PROMPT PAYING BUYERS, and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

CHEAP

NEW GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO'S.

STORE, BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING just received the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to Bedford, we are determined to sell out cheap and fast in proportion. We have LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of all descriptions, GLOVES, HOSIERY, FLANNELS, MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, HATS and CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Muslins Shirts and Drawers, Coats, Pants and VESTS, CARPETS, Single and Double, Cotton chain, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, and every thing usually kept in a country store, which we will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and to punctual six month customers. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Oct. 21, 1859.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Store Books of Jacob Reed and those of Reed & Minnich, are getting old, and must now be closed. The subscriber is anxious to save all parties the expense of legal proceedings and, therefore, calls upon all indebted, or having accounts unsettled, to call at once and settle up. Suits will certainly be instituted against all neglecting this notice after the 1st of February, next.

JACOB REED.

Dec. 2d.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

OUR TERMS!

THOSE of our patrons having unsettled accounts are respectfully reminded, that agreeably to our published Terms, their accounts will be due on the 1st of January 1860, and must absolutely be settled by *cash, produce* or *note*. To those who have already so promptly settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments, trusting that all others indebted to us will promptly follow their laudable example. Respectfully,

Dec. 30, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

A NEW ASSORTMENT

Of Muslins, Cloths, Casimeres, Shawls, Delaines, Calicoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Jeans, Vestings, Satins, Tickings, Ginghams, Queensware, Glass, &c., which will be sold cheap at Shoemakers' Store.

Dec. 23d, 1859.

C. N. HICKOK.

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

Commonwealth Insurance Company.

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insure Buildings and other Property against loss or damage by Fire.

—ALSO—

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVIGATION & TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

SIMON CAMERON,	GEO. M. LAUMAN,	WM. DOCK,
JAMES FOX,	GEO. BERGNER,	BENJ. PARKE,
WM. H. KEPNER,	A. B. WARFORD,	W. F. MURRY,
F. K. BOAS,	J. H. BERRYHILL,	W. F. PACKER,
ELI SLIFER.		

OFFICERS:

SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent.

Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.

Oct. 21, 1859.-1y.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.

Capital And Surplus over $150,000. 00.

DIRECTORS.

JACOB PAINTER, C. A. COLTON, N. VORHEITLY, RODY PATTERSON, A. A. CARRIER, I. G. SPROUL, HENRY SPROUL, A. J. JONES, G. W. SMITH, WADE HAMPTON, ROB'T PATRICK, J. H. HOPKINS

This Compaay has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,835, 07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED & PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. G. SPROUL, Sec'y.

J. W. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa.

September 2, 1859.-1yr.

Cessna & Shannon.

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

O. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Nov. 4, '59.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.-1y.

J. C. DICKEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.-1yr.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,

June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES

☞Office one door West of the Union Hote

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

June 24, 1853.